Stanislaus National Forest Trip Report
Trip Date: October 23, 1996

Attendees:
Native American Consultants: (coordinated by Jayne Montoya):
Jennifer Bates, David Lingo, and Lawrence Wilson.
CIBA: Steve Nicola
US Forest Service: Jayne Montoya (Tribal Relations Program Manager), Phyllis Ashmead, Jim Behm, Mike Brown, Gail Firebaugh, Jennie Haas, Mike Rutty, Lynn Webb
DPR: Kean S. Goh and Randy Segawa

Trip Objectives:
1) To present phase one monitoring results of herbicide residues in plant materials.
2) To present general plan for phase two monitoring.
3) To solicit inputs from Native Americans consultants and US Forest Service staff for phase two.

1) Phase I results to date were presented
A total of 130 samples were taken at the Stanislaus National Forest. Twenty eight out of 42 samples were positive inside the treated areas; and 3 out of 78 samples were positive outside the treatment areas. Golden fleece, manzanita berries, and soaproot were the three positive samples taken outside the treatment areas. The following is the complete list of plant materials with analytical methods developed for hexazinone, triclopyr and glyphosate and a) found and monitored in Stanislaus National Forest at Groveland and Mi Wok districts, and b) found and monitored in Lassen, Eldorado or Sierra National Forests.

Bitter cherry shoot (b)	Dogwood shoots (b)
Black oak acorns	**Golden fleece foliage (a,b)**
Bracken fern roots (a,b)	**Manzanita berries (a,b)**
Buckbrush shoots (a,b)	Pearly everlasting foliage (b)
Deerbrush shoots (a,b)	**Soaproot bulbs (a,b)**
Elderberry (b)	**Watercress foliage (a,b)**
Deergrass stalks (b)	**Willow shoots (a)**

2) Proposed phase II
a) has three objectives: validate analytical methods, determine herbicides dissipation in plants, and determine distance of off-site herbicide movement detectable in plants.
b) will monitor triclopyr, hexazinone, and glyphosate residues in selected plants
c) is a two-year study covering Eldorado, Sierra, and Stanislaus NF (no herbicide applications planned for Lassen).
d) will analyze about 1,000 samples.

3) Consultants' Inputs
a) Sampling: Bates et al. and USFS suggested that I) dissipation is as important as off-site monitoring, ii) focus on long-lived plants for dissipation, and soil-applied, long residual herbicide (hexazinone) for off-site.
b) Application methods: must include aerial application of hexazinone

c) Plants: Bates et al. suggested priorities for dissipation study I) roots - Bracken fern, soaproot; ii) brush - deerbrush (with silkworm cocoons for ceremonial uses), buckbrush; iii) foliage - golden fleece; iv) manzanita berries and acorns (analyze only mature and fallen acorns).